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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/919,190	07/31/2001	Hiroki Moriyama	14821	3967
7590	08/11/2004			
Paul J. Esatto, Jr. Scully, Scott, Murphy & Presser 400 Garden City Plaza Garden City, NY 11530			EXAMINER JASTRZAB, KRISANNE MARIE	
			ART UNIT 1744	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 08/11/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/919,190	MORIYAMA, HIROKI
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Krisanne Jastrzab	1744

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/31/01.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

The incorporation of essential material in the specification by reference to a foreign application or patent, or to a publication is improper. Applicant is required to amend the disclosure to include the material incorporated by reference. The amendment must be accompanied by an affidavit or declaration executed by the applicant, or a practitioner representing the applicant, stating that the amendatory material consists of the same material incorporated by reference in the referencing application. See *In re Hawkins*, 486 F.2d 569, 179 USPQ 157 (CCPA 1973); *In re Hawkins*, 486 F.2d 579, 179 USPQ 163 (CCPA 1973); and *In re Hawkins*, 486 F.2d 577, 179 USPQ 167 (CCPA 1973).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

With respect to claim 1, “the opening” lacks proper antecedent basis, “soft” is found to be vague and indefinite because it is unclear as to what would constitute “soft” and “the other portion” lacks proper antecedent basis.

With respect to claims 4-7, these claims are replete with vague and indefinite phraseology such that it is unclear as to exactly what further limitations

are being set forth. The definition of the “predetermined portion” in claim 4 does not make sense, it is unclear how a “concave” portion can maintain something in “straight form” in claim 5, “loosely bent form” in claim 6 is vague and indefinite because it is unclear as to what would actually constitute “loosely”, and the language in claim 7 does not make sense.

With respect to claim 8, “said tray body” lacks proper antecedent basis.

With respect to claim 9, the use of “hard” and “soft” is found to be vague and indefinite because it is unclear as to what would constitute “hard” or “soft”. This claim is further found to be vague and indefinite because it is unclear as what structure is actually being claimed and what structural relationship Applicant is attempting to define.

With respect to claim 10, “soft” is vague and indefinite for the same reason as cited above, and “the other portion” lacks proper antecedent basis.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Morse et al., U.S. patent No. 3,633,758.

Morse teaches a member for restricting the bending positioning of an elongate member and thus reads on the instant claim as best as it is understood in light of its indefiniteness.

Claims 9-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hight, III U.S. patent No. 6,361,751 B1.

Hight, III teaches a pipe portion and a coiled portion for containment of an endoscope during sterilization and reads on the instant claims as best as they are understood in light of their indefiniteness.

Claims 1-2, 4-7 and 9-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Malchesky U.S. patent No. 5,759,490.

Malchecky teaches containment of a lumened instrument with a positioning member for maintaining a predetermined bent configuration of the instrument with structure that reads on the instant claims to the best that they are understood in view of the vague and indefinite rejections set forth above.

Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hillebrenner et al., U.S. patent No. 5,534,221.

Hillebrenner et al., teach the invention substantially as claimed to the best that the claims are understood in view of the vague and indefinite rejections set forth above. A tray with a lid configured with structure to contain an endoscope in a predetermined, curved configuration. The tray and lid are hinged and latched together and having handle means. See column 2, lines 40-48 and 55-

68, column 3, lines 1-35, column 6, lines 10-15, 20-25 and 45-60, column 7, lines 64-68, and column 10, lines 58-68.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-10 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-15 of copending Application No. 09/894659. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they appear to be claiming the same subject matter utilizing different terminology and with the '659 claims including a sealing means for the tray/lid combination which is not patentably distinct as it is well recognized in the construction of any type of sterilization container.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

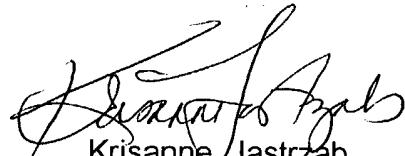
This rejection is also applied to the claims in view of the vague and indefinite rejections set forth above.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Krisanne Jastrzab whose telephone number is 571-272-1279. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Wed. 6:30am-4:00pm and alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert J. Warden can be reached on 571-272-1281. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Krisanne Jastrzab
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1744

August 9, 2004